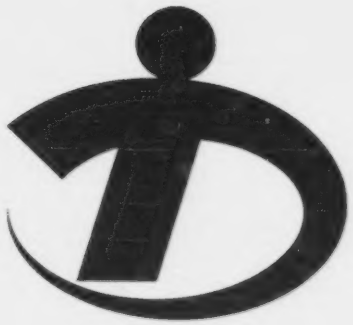
Catalogue no. 91-002-X

Quarterly Demographic Estimates



January to March 2009

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Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Quarterly Demographic Estimates

January to March 2009

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User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Notice to readers

Most of the components used to produce preliminary population estimates are estimated using demographic models or based on data sources less complete or reliable, albeit more timely, than those used for updated or final estimates.

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Highlights

- On April 1, 2009, Canada's population was estimated at 33,592,700, an increase of 88,000 from January 1, 2009. During that period, Canada's population grew by 0.26%, the highest first-quarter growth rate since 2001.
- The faster pace of population growth in the country is largely due to a sharp increase in the number of non-permanent residents. In the first quarter of 2009, the net number of non-permanent residents was 23,800, the largest increase for a first quarter since 1989.
- Except for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories, all provinces and territories posted an increase in population in the first quarter of 2009.
- Population growth remained stronger in Western Canada in the first quarter of 2009. All four provinces west of Ontario experienced higher growth than Canada as a whole.
- Alberta remains the province with the highest population growth in the country. Its population growth rate (0.59%) was more than double the Canadian rate in the first quarter of 2009.

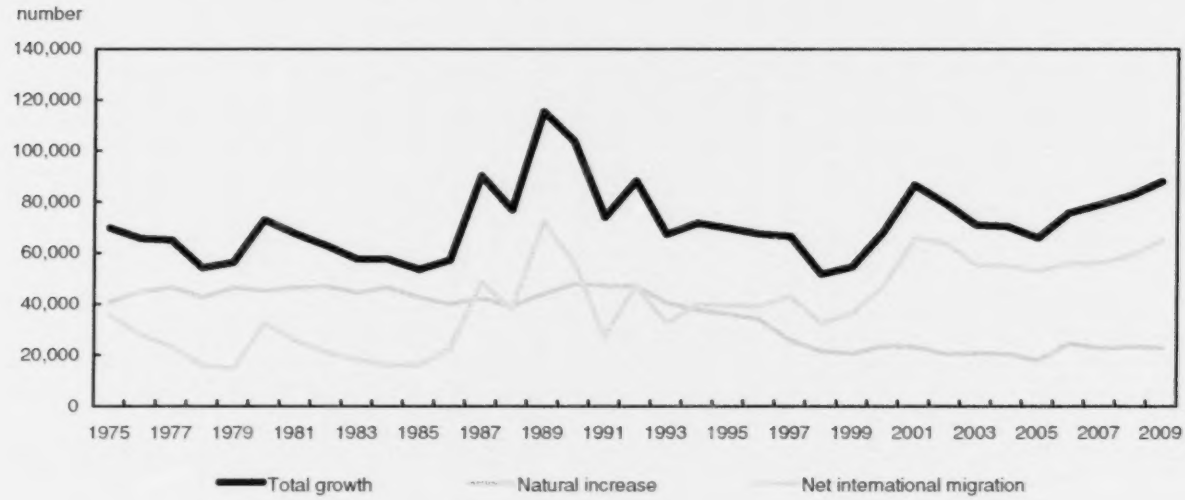
Analysis

On April 1, 2009, Canada's population was estimated at 33,592,700, an increase of 88,000 from January 1, 2009, or up 0.26%, the highest rate for a first quarter since 2001.

The faster pace of population growth in the country is largely due to an increase in net international migration. In the first quarter of 2009, net international migration was nearly 65,000, up 5,900 from the same period in 2008.

In the first quarter of 2009, Canada's natural increase (births minus deaths) was 23,000, down slightly from the same quarter last year.

Chart 1
Quarterly aggregated demographic components, January to March, 1975 to 2009, Canada



The number of non-permanent residents in Canada rises sharply

The upward movement in Canada's net international migration in the first quarter of 2009 is attributable to an increase in the number of non-permanent residents. The net number of non-permanent residents was 23,800 in the first three months of 2009, compared with 15,600 in the first quarter of 2008.

During that period, Canada received 50,800 new immigrants, a decline of nearly 2,400 from the same quarter in 2008.

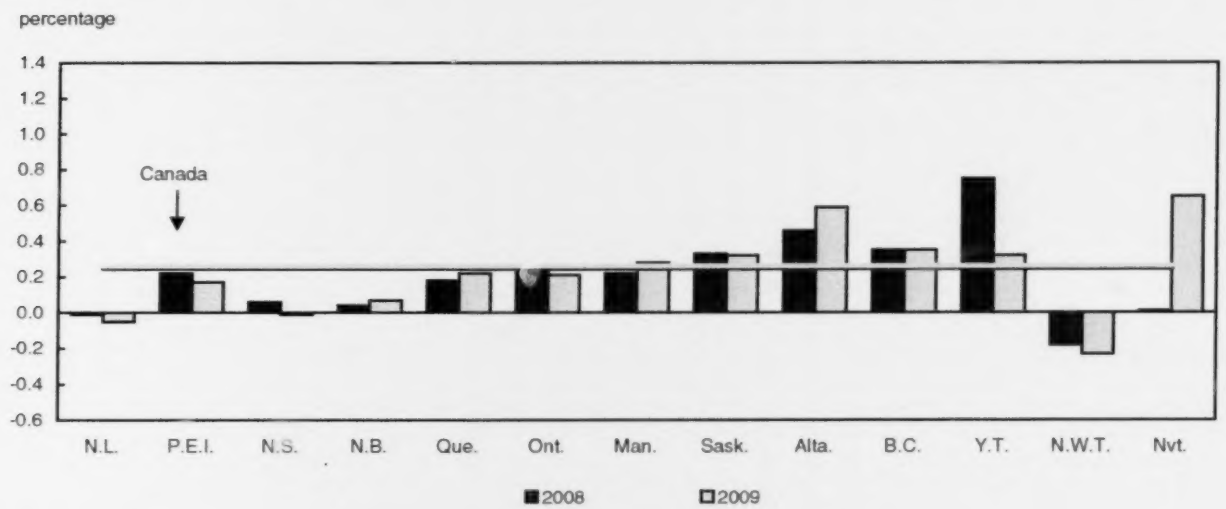
The first quarter of 2009 saw the continuation of the upward trend that has been observed in the number of non-permanent residents since the beginning of 2007. In the last four quarters, the number of non-permanent residents in Canada grew by 16.8%, nearly 14 times faster than the total population.

The increase in the number of non-permanent residents was seen across the country. In the first quarter, the number rose in every province and territory except Newfoundland and Labrador and the Northwest Territories.

Population growth still strong in the West

Except for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories, all provinces and territories posted a population increase in the first quarter of 2009.

Chart 2
Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, January to March, 2008 and 2009



Population growth remained stronger in Western Canada in the first quarter. All four provinces west of Ontario experienced higher growth than Canada as a whole.

Alberta was still the province with the highest population growth in the country. Its population growth rate (0.59%) was more than double the Canadian rate in the first quarter of 2009. In addition to leading the other provinces in natural increase, Alberta had a higher net interprovincial migration rate than any other province. The province also had a net gain of 4,600 non-permanent residents, a record increase for a first quarter. In the first quarter of 2009, the number of non-permanent residents in Alberta grew by 5.6%.

Despite posting its first decline in net interprovincial migration since the second quarter of 2003, British Columbia had the second-highest population growth for a Canadian province (0.35%). The province's interprovincial migration losses are primarily due to an increase in out-migration to Alberta. In its exchanges with Alberta, British Columbia lost nearly 900 people in the first three months of 2009, compared with a gain of 1,700 in the first quarter of 2008.

British Columbia also posted its highest net international migration for a first quarter since 1996. That is largely attributable to a record increase in the number of non-permanent residents for a first quarter. In the first quarter of 2009, the number of non-permanent residents in the province grew by 5,700. The increase during the same period in 2008 was 2,800.

Despite smaller gains in interprovincial migration, Saskatchewan enjoyed positive growth (0.32%) for a twelfth consecutive quarter. Its population has been growing faster than the national population since the second quarter of 2007. The province's growth in the first quarter of 2009 was mostly due to its net international migration of 2,000, a record for any quarter. While immigration remained steady but high, the number of non-permanent residents was up sharply.

Manitoba posted its highest population growth for a first quarter (0.28%) since 1984, despite losses in interprovincial migration. The province's net international migration was 2,700, a first-quarter record. The gain was largely

attributable to the fact that the province had not received so many immigrants (2,900) in a first quarter since 1971, when the current statistical program was established. Manitoba's immigration rate has been higher than the national rate since the first quarter of 2006.

Moderate growth for Ontario

In the first quarter, Ontario's population growth (0.21%) remained lower than national growth. For that period, the province posted a net decline of more than 5,000 in interprovincial migration, the largest first-quarter loss since 1975. The increase in the interprovincial migration deficit is primarily due to higher out-migration to the western provinces.

While immigration is relatively high in a number of provinces, Ontario's attractiveness to new Canadian immigrants continues to fade. In the first quarter, the province received just under 42% of all new immigrants. Between 1987 and 2005, Ontario generally received more than half of the country's immigrants.

Nevertheless, Ontario's population passed the 13,000,000 mark in the first three months of 2009.

Quebec: highest growth since 1991

Quebec enjoyed its largest population growth (0.22%) for a first quarter since 1991, despite higher net losses in interprovincial migration. In the first three months of 2009, the province's net interprovincial migration was at -2,000, compared with -1,800 in the first quarter of 2008.

In addition to a continuing increase in the number of births and slightly higher immigration, the province also experienced substantial growth in the number of non-permanent residents. In the first quarter of 2009, the number of non-permanent residents in Quebec increased by more than 4,500. The net gain during the same period in 2008 was just under 2,000.

A mixed bag in the Atlantic region

Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were the only Atlantic provinces with population increases in the first quarter of 2009.

Despite small losses in interprovincial migration, Prince Edward Island enjoyed the highest population growth in the Atlantic region (0.17%). The province's growth in the first quarter of 2009 was mostly due to its net international migration of 300, a record for a first quarter.

During the first quarter of 2009, Prince Edward Island had the highest rate of immigration in Canada. It led the country for the fourth time in the last seven quarters.

In the first three months of 2009, New Brunswick experienced positive population growth for a ninth consecutive quarter. The province had not only a slight increase in net interprovincial migration but also unprecedented gains for a first quarter in non-permanent residents (400) and international migration (600).

Despite a net increase in interprovincial migration (100), Newfoundland and Labrador posted a population loss during the first quarter of 2009. The province's interprovincial gains were offset by a number of factors: a rising deficit in natural increase, lower immigration than in previous quarters, and one of the few decreases in non-permanent residents in the country.

After seven positive quarters, Nova Scotia posted a population decline in the first quarter of 2009. A growing deficit in natural increase combined with interprovincial migration losses (-400) and lower immigration than in previous quarters wiped out the province's gain in non-permanent residents.

In the North

In northern Canada, the populations of Yukon and Nunavut grew more rapidly than the national population, while the Northwest Territories lost population for the fifth consecutive quarter.

Despite losses in interprovincial migration, Yukon had a population increase (0.32%) for the eighth consecutive quarter. Thanks to a combined increase in immigration and non-permanent residents, the territory posted an international migration gain of 100, a first-quarter record.

With a record gain in interprovincial migration for a first quarter, Nunavut recorded higher growth (0.65%) than the other northern territories in the first three months of 2009. It is Nunavut's highest first-quarter growth rate since 1996.

In relative terms, the Northwest Territories posted the country's largest population decline in the first quarter of 2009 (-0.23%). The decrease was largely due to the territory's interprovincial migration losses (-200) during the period.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-213-X	Annual Demographic Statistics
91-214-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex
91-215-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	Deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, quarterly
051-0010	Estimates of population, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories, annual
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0013	Births by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, by province or territory, annual
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, annual
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0035	Components of population growth, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual
051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly

051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages, quarterly
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0504	Deaths, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0505	Deaths, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4504	Live births, mean age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3233	Vital Statistics - Death Database
3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Births and birth rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Deaths and death rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Marriages by provinces and territories*
- *Population by marital status and sex*
- *Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory*

Statistical tables

Table 1-1
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Population [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April 1 st	33,592,686	508,726	140,638	939,475	748,866	7,799,372	13,014,018
January 1 st	33,504,680	508,990	140,402	939,531	748,319	7,782,561	12,986,857
2008							
October 1 st	33,441,277	508,944	140,750	939,125	747,790	7,771,854	12,977,059
July 1 st	33,311,389	507,895	139,818	938,310	747,302	7,750,504	12,928,996
April 1 st	33,185,549	507,716	138,987	937,789	746,902	7,730,252	12,882,119
January 1 st	33,103,039	507,768	138,675	937,217	746,603	7,716,495	12,852,221
2007							
October 1 st	33,046,696	507,436	138,615	936,698	746,379	7,704,948	12,840,049
July 1 st	32,927,372	506,459	138,118	936,039	745,370	7,686,038	12,793,572
April 1 st	32,816,259	507,036	138,056	936,025	744,971	7,668,666	12,749,408
January 1 st	32,737,289	508,809	138,034	936,749	744,830	7,657,183	12,717,723
2006							
October 1 st	32,688,303	509,405	138,051	937,332	744,928	7,649,790	12,708,345
July 1 st	32,576,074	510,313	137,920	938,010	745,674	7,631,552	12,665,346

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1-1 – continued

Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Population [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April 1 st	1,217,163	1,027,092	3,653,840	4,435,344	33,550	42,840	31,762
January 1 st	1,213,815	1,023,810	3,632,483	4,419,974	33,442	42,940	31,556
2008							
October 1 st	1,210,547	1,020,847	3,610,782	4,405,534	33,372	43,151	31,522
July 1 st	1,207,959	1,015,985	3,585,142	4,381,603	33,144	43,283	31,448
April 1 st	1,203,156	1,012,044	3,557,555	4,361,388	33,000	43,356	31,285
January 1 st	1,200,478	1,008,679	3,541,232	4,346,201	32,754	43,435	31,281
2007							
October 1 st	1,197,423	1,005,840	3,527,567	4,334,464	32,673	43,303	31,301
July 1 st	1,193,514	999,697	3,510,892	4,310,305	32,582	43,535	31,251
April 1 st	1,189,654	995,846	3,488,381	4,291,628	32,306	43,210	31,072
January 1 st	1,186,795	993,986	3,471,300	4,275,512	32,319	43,169	30,880
2006							
October 1 st	1,185,242	992,595	3,452,379	4,263,784	32,364	43,253	30,835
July 1 st	1,184,031	992,122	3,421,253	4,243,580	32,276	43,198	30,799

1. Population estimates are final postcensal for July 1, 2006, updated postcensal from October 1, 2006 to April 1, 2008 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2008.

Table 1-2
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Quarterly variation [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	percent						
2009							
January - March	0.26	-0.05	0.17	-0.01	0.07	0.22	0.21
2008							
October - December	0.19	0.01	-0.25	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.08
July - September	0.39	0.21	0.67	0.09	0.07	0.28	0.37
April - June	0.38	0.04	0.60	0.06	0.05	0.26	0.36
January - March	0.25	-0.01	0.22	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.23
2007							
October - December	0.17	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.15	0.09
July - September	0.36	0.19	0.36	0.07	0.14	0.25	0.36
April - June	0.34	-0.11	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.35
January - March	0.24	-0.35	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.15	0.25
2006							
October - December	0.15	-0.12	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.10	0.07
July - September	0.34	-0.18	0.09	-0.07	-0.10	0.24	0.34

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1-2 – continued

Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Quarterly variation [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	percent						
2009							
January - March	0.28	0.32	0.59	0.35	0.32	-0.23	0.65
2008							
October - December	0.27	0.29	0.60	0.33	0.21	-0.49	0.11
July - September	0.21	0.48	0.72	0.55	0.69	-0.30	0.24
April - June	0.40	0.39	0.78	0.46	0.44	-0.17	0.52
January - March	0.22	0.33	0.46	0.35	0.75	-0.18	0.01
2007							
October - December	0.26	0.28	0.39	0.27	0.25	0.30	-0.06
July - September	0.33	0.61	0.47	0.56	0.28	-0.53	0.16
April - June	0.32	0.39	0.65	0.44	0.85	0.75	0.58
January - March	0.24	0.19	0.49	0.38	-0.04	0.09	0.62
2006							
October - December	0.13	0.14	0.55	0.28	-0.14	-0.19	0.15
July - September	0.10	0.05	0.91	0.48	0.27	0.13	0.12

1. Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 1-3
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Quarterly population growth [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	88,006	-264	236	-56	547	16,811	27,161
2008							
October - December	63,403	46	-348	406	529	10,707	9,798
July - September	129,888	1,049	932	815	488	21,350	48,063
April - June	125,840	179	831	521	400	20,252	46,877
January - March	82,510	-52	312	572	299	13,757	29,898
2007							
October - December	56,343	332	60	519	224	11,547	12,172
July - September	119,324	977	497	659	1,009	18,910	46,477
April - June	111,113	-577	62	14	399	17,372	44,164
January - March	78,970	-1,773	22	-724	141	11,483	31,685
2006							
October - December	48,986	-596	-17	-583	-98	7,393	9,378
July - September	112,229	-908	131	-678	-746	18,238	42,999

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1-3 – continued

Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Quarterly population growth [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	3,348	3,282	21,357	15,370	108	-100	206
2008							
October - December	3,268	2,963	21,701	14,440	70	-211	34
July - September	2,588	4,862	25,640	23,931	228	-132	74
April - June	4,803	3,941	27,587	20,215	144	-73	163
January - March	2,678	3,365	16,323	15,187	246	-79	4
2007							
October - December	3,055	2,839	13,665	11,737	81	132	-20
July - September	3,909	6,143	16,675	24,159	91	-232	50
April - June	3,860	3,851	22,511	18,677	276	325	179
January - March	2,859	1,860	17,081	16,116	-13	41	192
2006							
October - December	1,553	1,391	18,921	11,728	-45	-84	45
July - September	1,211	473	31,126	20,204	88	55	36

1. Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Births [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	87,440	997	285	1,988	1,591	21,250	32,188
2008							
October - December	90,160	1,059	350	2,099	1,622	21,500	33,827
July - September	97,620	1,138	401	2,240	1,959	22,950	36,750
April - June	93,071	1,145	369	2,037	1,677	22,200	34,364
January - March	86,238	1,023	301	1,991	1,628	20,550	32,198
2007							
October - December	88,603	1,066	349	2,099	1,635	20,700	33,386
July - September	96,173	1,152	401	2,245	1,978	22,450	36,269
April - June	91,578	1,166	366	2,050	1,691	21,400	34,216
January - March	84,543	1,045	300	2,007	1,642	19,750	32,066
2006							
October - December	86,920	1,092	347	2,117	1,649	20,167	33,283
July - September	94,248	1,183	400	2,267	2,000	21,712	36,188

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-1 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Births [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	3,567	3,235	11,212	10,666	98	168	195
2008							
October - December	3,647	3,000	11,906	10,755	95	140	160
July - September	3,980	3,350	12,677	11,698	82	186	209
April - June	3,781	3,335	12,476	11,181	93	202	211
January - March	3,535	3,150	10,955	10,454	91	165	197
2007							
October - December	3,579	2,919	11,665	10,809	92	140	164
July - September	3,906	3,270	12,483	11,536	79	188	216
April - June	3,728	3,243	12,139	11,081	93	200	205
January - March	3,485	3,066	10,647	10,091	92	163	189
2006							
October - December	3,534	2,844	11,300	10,197	94	139	157
July - September	3,867	3,205	12,002	10,951	81	185	207

1. The numbers of births are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Deaths [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	64,427	1,241	321	2,190	1,733	15,450	24,198
2008							
October - December	62,473	1,231	314	2,160	1,609	14,700	23,663
July - September	56,852	1,159	281	2,047	1,534	13,250	21,420
April - June	58,830	1,112	321	2,125	1,512	14,150	21,987
January - March	62,843	1,214	308	2,113	1,660	15,100	23,238
2007							
October - December	60,309	1,205	305	2,102	1,561	13,950	22,804
July - September	55,220	1,132	272	1,993	1,483	12,800	20,651
April - June	57,225	1,078	314	2,080	1,477	13,850	21,290
January - March	61,800	1,182	301	2,069	1,620	15,550	22,503
2006							
October - December	59,303	1,174	299	2,060	1,525	14,018	22,088
July - September	54,206	1,109	267	1,957	1,451	12,988	20,028

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-2 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Deaths [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	2,702	2,462	5,800	8,191	47	50	42
2008							
October - December	2,786	2,498	5,370	8,023	52	38	29
July - September	2,403	2,178	4,932	7,505	49	61	33
April - June	2,365	2,258	5,058	7,813	45	47	37
January - March	2,596	2,418	5,529	8,533	44	48	42
2007							
October - December	2,716	2,473	5,154	7,923	52	36	28
July - September	2,334	2,142	4,771	7,502	49	60	31
April - June	2,322	2,209	4,939	7,541	43	46	36
January - March	2,549	2,369	5,390	8,139	42	46	40
2006							
October - December	2,671	2,425	5,006	7,926	49	35	27
July - September	2,300	2,111	4,598	7,263	47	57	30

1. The numbers of deaths are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Immigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	50,775	112	350	446	375	10,015	21,257
2008							
October - December	53,549	181	206	480	333	9,905	23,777
July - September	71,317	154	611	842	614	13,623	31,782
April - June	69,228	151	323	724	447	12,163	31,977
January - March	53,147	137	332	599	462	9,592	23,491
2007							
October - December	55,572	167	206	581	397	10,407	26,221
July - September	71,656	143	420	756	497	13,893	33,292
April - June	61,649	126	219	645	375	11,554	29,478
January - March	47,875	109	149	542	374	9,363	22,345
2006							
October - December	58,245	154	170	632	397	10,218	29,444
July - September	70,356	127	200	896	470	13,945	34,179

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-3 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Immigrants [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	2,862	1,323	5,225	8,755	37	15	3
2008							
October - December	2,617	1,308	5,207	9,464	39	16	16
July - September	3,269	1,203	6,439	12,706	21	39	14
April - June	3,269	1,352	7,200	11,536	28	44	14
January - March	2,066	975	5,350	10,087	22	28	6
2007							
October - December	2,304	858	5,087	9,288	19	30	7
July - September	3,102	1,115	6,169	12,203	32	29	5
April - June	3,237	891	5,595	9,496	14	13	6
January - March	2,313	656	4,015	7,971	21	16	1
2006							
October - December	2,188	851	4,832	9,321	12	24	2
July - September	3,052	697	5,714	11,021	8	45	2

1. The numbers of immigrants are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	8,900	57	13	131	95	1,377	4,311
2008							
October - December	9,058	57	12	135	96	1,402	4,388
July - September	17,300	109	25	257	187	2,677	8,378
April - June	10,029	64	15	149	108	1,550	4,858
January - March	8,855	57	13	131	95	1,370	4,288
2007							
October - December	9,012	57	12	135	96	1,394	4,365
July - September	17,153	109	25	254	185	2,654	8,307
April - June	8,925	52	14	128	103	1,355	4,337
January - March	7,660	44	12	110	88	1,163	3,721
2006							
October - December	8,297	48	12	119	96	1,260	4,031
July - September	15,575	89	24	224	180	2,364	7,568

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-4 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Emigrants [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	364	104	1,061	1,374	4	5	4
2008							
October - December	371	106	1,079	1,399	4	5	4
July - September	706	203	2,062	2,671	8	9	8
April - June	410	117	1,196	1,548	4	6	4
January - March	362	104	1,055	1,367	4	5	4
2007							
October - December	369	106	1,074	1,391	4	5	4
July - September	701	201	2,044	2,648	8	9	8
April - June	374	107	1,067	1,373	4	7	4
January - March	322	92	916	1,178	4	6	4
2006							
October - December	348	99	992	1,276	5	7	4
July - September	654	187	1,861	2,396	8	12	8

1. The numbers of emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Returning emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	3,774	19	9	67	43	510	1,777
2008							
October - December	3,499	17	9	62	40	472	1,648
July - September	9,019	44	24	161	103	1,216	4,248
April - June	6,323	31	17	113	73	853	2,978
January - March	3,774	19	9	67	43	510	1,777
2007							
October - December	3,499	17	9	62	40	472	1,648
July - September	9,019	44	24	161	103	1,216	4,248
April - June	6,107	29	16	98	71	831	2,876
January - March	3,579	17	9	58	42	487	1,684
2006							
October - December	3,450	17	8	55	42	470	1,624
July - September	8,894	42	24	142	105	1,210	4,186

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-5 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Returning emigrants [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	104	33	527	685	0	0	0
2008							
October - December	97	30	488	636	0	0	0
July - September	248	79	1,257	1,637	2	0	0
April - June	174	55	881	1,147	1	0	0
January - March	104	33	527	685	0	0	0
2007							
October - December	97	30	488	636	0	0	0
July - September	248	79	1,257	1,637	2	0	0
April - June	169	51	866	1,099	1	0	0
January - March	99	30	508	645	0	0	0
2006							
October - December	95	29	489	621	0	0	0
July - September	245	76	1,261	1,600	3	0	0

1. The numbers of returning emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	4,501	58	15	105	84	631	2,085
2008							
October - December	4,537	58	16	107	85	636	2,101
July - September	6,361	81	22	149	120	893	2,946
April - June	4,766	61	17	112	89	669	2,208
January - March	4,501	58	15	105	84	631	2,085
2007							
October - December	4,537	58	16	107	85	636	2,101
July - September	6,361	81	22	149	120	893	2,946
April - June	4,745	60	17	112	89	665	2,199
January - March	4,430	57	15	104	83	622	2,052
2006							
October - December	4,591	59	16	108	87	644	2,125
July - September	6,403	82	22	150	120	898	2,966

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-6 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	129	59	516	805	4	6	4
2008							
October - December	130	60	519	811	4	6	4
July - September	182	84	727	1,137	6	8	6
April - June	136	62	545	852	4	7	4
January - March	129	59	516	805	4	6	4
2007							
October - December	130	60	519	811	4	6	4
July - September	182	84	727	1,137	6	8	6
April - June	135	62	543	849	4	6	4
January - March	126	58	507	792	4	6	4
2006							
October - December	132	60	525	821	4	6	4
July - September	184	84	733	1,144	6	8	6

1. The numbers of net temporary emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	23,845	-134	7	226	389	4,510	7,548
2008							
October - December	-7,737	-157	-68	59	60	-2,293	-12,785
July - September	32,445	239	97	747	394	3,427	11,227
April - June	30,843	83	118	93	118	6,357	10,553
January - March	15,550	138	22	83	122	1,978	6,063
2007							
October - December	-17,473	-87	-15	-183	-128	-1,947	-15,766
July - September	21,210	116	114	435	243	1,268	9,085
April - June	22,674	83	22	-10	51	4,122	8,871
January - March	16,863	10	47	34	179	1,721	6,051
2006							
October - December	-27,438	-20	-56	-171	-105	-5,111	-20,772
July - September	14,915	67	139	14	264	889	7,462

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-7 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	191	771	4,626	5,650	88	-35	8
2008							
October - December	-55	340	4,870	2,365	-80	20	-13
July - September	-103	631	8,061	7,719	33	-30	3
April - June	850	529	7,099	4,895	70	75	3
January - March	94	349	3,830	2,822	71	-6	-16
2007							
October - December	98	-111	2,308	-1,470	-38	-78	-56
July - September	171	367	4,653	4,724	7	-21	48
April - June	825	353	5,783	2,427	65	77	5
January - March	337	200	3,999	4,280	0	-5	10
2006							
October - December	-78	-278	1,145	-1,899	-52	-34	-7
July - September	4	-25	2,612	3,516	-7	-23	3

1. The numbers of net non-permanent residents are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	83,995	3,152	969	4,557	3,366	5,490	16,809
2008							
October - December	67,271	2,471	543	3,826	2,570	4,716	12,581
July - September	118,454	3,855	1,287	6,662	5,034	10,105	26,102
April - June	105,691	3,554	1,443	5,636	3,806	7,901	22,313
January - March	81,561	3,099	892	4,695	3,244	5,247	16,176
2007							
October - December	70,551	2,687	659	3,815	3,092	4,700	13,844
July - September	125,673	4,142	1,093	6,526	5,297	9,716	26,367
April - June	77,629	2,327	684	3,668	3,170	4,972	15,805
January - March	60,920	1,601	581	2,699	2,369	3,223	12,144
2006							
October - December	62,974	1,637	422	3,141	2,062	4,042	11,460
July - September	103,539	2,841	798	5,406	3,409	7,460	19,382

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-8 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	4,085	5,915	24,982	13,307	396	603	364
2008							
October - December	3,472	4,660	20,152	11,408	289	448	135
July - September	5,277	8,078	30,265	20,253	579	735	222
April - June	4,787	7,419	29,230	18,133	383	604	482
January - March	4,177	6,350	22,319	13,941	489	615	317
2007							
October - December	3,534	5,769	18,840	12,430	437	598	146
July - September	6,234	10,264	31,491	22,890	562	761	330
April - June	2,939	5,615	21,947	15,164	386	667	285
January - March	2,850	4,147	18,625	11,705	277	471	228
2006							
October - December	2,659	4,045	20,628	12,150	208	360	160
July - September	4,042	5,230	34,456	19,163	487	704	161

1. The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	83,995	3,054	1,035	4,914	3,305	7,506	21,824
2008							
October - December	67,271	2,179	1,046	3,718	2,306	6,855	19,098
July - September	118,454	3,032	1,160	7,384	5,775	13,151	29,302
April - June	105,691	3,548	1,086	5,696	4,012	12,853	26,255
January - March	81,561	3,139	908	4,514	3,361	7,019	20,196
2007							
October - December	70,551	2,198	815	3,511	3,070	6,805	17,891
July - September	125,673	3,298	1,236	7,068	5,321	13,286	30,880
April - June	77,629	3,118	900	4,117	3,290	9,637	19,256
January - March	60,920	3,272	736	3,781	2,674	5,726	14,329
2006							
October - December	62,974	2,195	581	4,070	2,435	6,471	17,417
July - September	103,539	3,888	1,117	7,072	5,243	10,728	27,836

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-9 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	4,266	5,370	17,838	13,323	456	790	314
2008							
October - December	3,223	3,711	13,954	9,955	213	786	227
July - September	6,792	6,014	25,338	18,769	426	984	327
April - June	5,147	6,312	22,500	16,464	378	938	502
January - March	4,211	4,911	19,558	12,097	375	822	450
2007							
October - December	3,342	3,987	17,976	9,831	369	511	245
July - September	6,535	6,525	31,836	17,544	528	1,112	504
April - June	4,207	3,924	17,270	10,827	232	573	278
January - March	3,228	3,720	13,900	8,467	353	546	188
2006							
October - December	3,694	3,516	12,950	8,639	249	525	232
July - September	6,861	6,328	17,727	15,244	423	779	293

1. The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total growth [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	88,006	-264	236	-56	547	16,811	27,161
2008							
October - December	63,403	46	-348	406	529	10,707	9,798
July - September	129,888	1,049	932	815	488	21,350	48,063
April - June	125,840	179	831	521	400	20,252	46,877
January - March	82,510	-52	312	572	299	13,757	29,898
2007							
October - December	56,343	332	60	519	224	11,547	12,172
July - September	119,324	977	497	659	1,009	18,910	46,477
April - June	111,113	-577	62	14	399	17,372	44,164
January - March	78,970	-1,773	22	-724	141	11,483	31,685
2006							
October - December	48,986	-596	-17	-583	-98	7,393	9,378
July - September	112,229	-908	131	-678	-746	18,238	42,999

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-10 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total growth [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	3,348	3,282	21,357	15,370	108	-100	206
2008							
October - December	3,268	2,963	21,701	14,440	70	-211	34
July - September	2,588	4,862	25,640	23,931	228	-132	74
April - June	4,803	3,941	27,587	20,215	144	-73	163
January - March	2,678	3,365	16,323	15,187	246	-79	4
2007							
October - December	3,055	2,839	13,665	11,737	81	132	-20
July - September	3,909	6,143	16,675	24,159	91	-232	50
April - June	3,860	3,851	22,511	18,677	276	325	179
January - March	2,859	1,860	17,081	16,116	-13	41	192
2006							
October - December	1,553	1,391	18,921	11,728	-45	-84	45
July - September	1,211	473	31,126	20,204	88	55	36

1. Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Natural increase [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	23,013	-244	-36	-202	-142	5,800	7,990
2008							
October - December	27,687	-172	36	-61	13	6,800	10,164
July - September	40,768	-21	120	193	425	9,700	15,330
April - June	34,241	33	48	-88	165	8,050	12,377
January - March	23,395	-191	-7	-122	-32	5,450	8,960
2007							
October - December	28,294	-139	44	-3	74	6,750	10,582
July - September	40,953	20	129	252	495	9,650	15,618
April - June	34,353	88	52	-30	214	7,550	12,926
January - March	22,743	-137	-1	-62	22	4,200	9,563
2006							
October - December	27,617	-82	48	57	124	6,149	11,195
July - September	40,042	74	133	310	549	8,724	16,160

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-11 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Natural increase [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	865	773	5,412	2,475	51	118	153
2008							
October - December	861	502	6,536	2,732	43	102	131
July - September	1,577	1,172	7,745	4,193	33	125	176
April - June	1,416	1,077	7,418	3,368	48	155	174
January - March	939	732	5,426	1,921	47	117	155
2007							
October - December	863	446	6,511	2,886	40	104	136
July - September	1,572	1,128	7,712	4,034	30	128	185
April - June	1,406	1,034	7,200	3,540	50	154	169
January - March	936	697	5,257	1,952	50	117	149
2006							
October - December	863	419	6,294	2,271	45	104	130
July - September	1,567	1,094	7,404	3,688	34	128	177

1. Natural increase is final up to December 2006, updated from January 200 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	0	98	-66	-357	61	-2,016	-5,015
2008							
October - December	0	292	-503	108	264	-2,139	-6,517
July - September	0	823	127	-722	-741	-3,046	-3,200
April - June	0	6	357	-60	-206	-4,952	-3,942
January - March	0	-40	-16	181	-117	-1,772	-4,020
2007							
October - December	0	489	-156	304	22	-2,105	-4,047
July - September	0	844	-143	-542	-24	-3,570	-4,513
April - June	0	-791	-216	-449	-120	-4,665	-3,451
January - March	0	-1,671	-155	-1,082	-305	-2,503	-2,185
2006							
October - December	0	-558	-159	-929	-373	-2,429	-5,957
July - September	0	-1,047	-319	-1,666	-1,834	-3,268	-8,454

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-12 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	-181	545	7,144	-16	-60	-187	50
2008							
October - December	249	949	6,198	1,453	76	-338	-92
July - September	-1,515	2,064	4,927	1,484	153	-249	-105
April - June	-360	1,107	6,730	1,669	5	-334	-20
January - March	-34	1,439	2,761	1,844	114	-207	-133
2007							
October - December	192	1,782	864	2,599	68	87	-99
July - September	-301	3,739	-345	5,346	34	-351	-174
April - June	-1,268	1,691	4,677	4,337	154	94	7
January - March	-378	427	4,725	3,238	-76	-75	40
2006							
October - December	-1,035	529	7,678	3,511	-41	-165	-72
July - September	-2,819	-1,098	16,729	3,919	64	-75	-132

1. Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net international migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	64,993	-118	338	503	628	13,027	24,186
2008							
October - December	35,716	-74	119	359	252	6,046	6,151
July - September	89,120	247	685	1,344	804	14,696	35,933
April - June	91,599	140	426	669	441	17,154	38,442
January - March	59,115	179	335	513	448	10,079	24,958
2007							
October - December	28,049	-18	172	218	128	6,902	5,637
July - September	78,371	113	511	949	538	12,830	35,372
April - June	76,760	126	226	493	305	14,487	34,689
January - March	56,227	35	178	420	424	9,786	24,307
2006							
October - December	21,369	44	94	289	151	3,673	4,140
July - September	72,187	65	317	678	539	12,782	35,293

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-13 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net international migration [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	2,664	1,964	8,801	12,911	117	-31	3
2008							
October - December	2,158	1,512	8,967	10,255	-49	25	-5
July - September	2,526	1,626	12,968	18,254	42	-8	3
April - June	3,747	1,757	13,439	15,178	91	106	9
January - March	1,773	1,194	8,136	11,422	85	11	-18
2007							
October - December	2,000	611	6,290	6,252	-27	-59	-57
July - September	2,638	1,276	9,308	14,779	27	-9	39
April - June	3,722	1,126	10,634	10,800	72	77	3
January - March	2,301	736	7,099	10,926	13	-1	3
2006							
October - December	1,725	443	4,949	5,946	-49	-23	-13
July - September	2,463	477	6,993	12,597	-10	2	-9

1. Net international migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 2-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total net migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
January - March	64,993	-20	272	146	689	11,011	19,171
2008							
October - December	35,716	218	-384	467	516	3,907	-366
July - September	89,120	1,070	812	622	63	11,650	32,733
April - June	91,599	146	783	609	235	12,202	34,500
January - March	59,115	139	319	694	331	8,307	20,938
2007							
October - December	28,049	471	16	522	150	4,797	1,590
July - September	78,371	957	368	407	514	9,260	30,859
April - June	76,760	-665	10	44	185	9,822	31,238
January - March	56,227	-1,636	23	-662	119	7,283	22,122
2006							
October - December	21,369	-514	-65	-640	-222	1,244	-1,817
July - September	72,187	-982	-2	-988	-1,295	9,514	26,839

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-14 – continued

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total net migration [1]

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
January - March	2,483	2,509	15,945	12,895	57	-218	53
2008							
October - December	2,407	2,461	15,165	11,708	27	-313	-97
July - September	1,011	3,690	17,895	19,738	195	-257	-102
April - June	3,387	2,864	20,169	16,847	96	-228	-11
January - March	1,739	2,633	10,897	13,266	199	-196	-151
2007							
October - December	2,192	2,393	7,154	8,851	41	28	-156
July - September	2,337	5,015	8,963	20,125	61	-360	-135
April - June	2,454	2,817	15,311	15,137	226	171	10
January - March	1,923	1,163	11,824	14,164	-63	-76	43
2006							
October - December	690	972	12,627	9,457	-90	-188	-85
July - September	-356	-621	23,722	16,516	54	-73	-141

1. Total net migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 3-1
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Canada

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	33,592,686	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	33,504,680	23,013	0	64,993	64,993	88,006	0.26
2008							
October - December	33,441,277	27,687	0	35,716	35,716	63,403	0.19
July - September	33,311,389	40,768	0	89,120	89,120	129,888	0.39
April - June	33,185,549	34,241	0	91,599	91,599	125,840	0.38
January - March	33,103,039	23,395	0	59,115	59,115	82,510	0.25
2007							
October - December	33,046,696	28,294	0	28,049	28,049	56,343	0.17
July - September	32,927,372	40,953	0	78,371	78,371	119,324	0.36
April - June	32,816,259	34,353	0	76,760	76,760	111,113	0.34
January - March	32,737,289	22,743	0	56,227	56,227	78,970	0.24
2006							
October - December	32,688,303	27,617	0	21,369	21,369	48,986	0.15
July - September	32,576,074	40,042	0	72,187	72,187	112,229	0.34

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-2
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	508,726	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	508,990	-244	98	-118	-20	-264	-0.05
2008							
October - December	508,944	-172	292	-74	218	46	0.01
July - September	507,895	-21	823	247	1,070	1,049	0.21
April - June	507,716	33	6	140	146	179	0.04
January - March	507,768	-191	-40	179	139	-52	-0.01
2007							
October - December	507,436	-139	489	-18	471	332	0.07
July - September	506,459	20	844	113	957	977	0.19
April - June	507,036	88	-791	126	-665	-577	-0.11
January - March	508,809	-137	-1,671	35	-1,636	-1,773	-0.35
2006							
October - December	509,405	-82	-558	44	-514	-596	-0.12
July - September	510,313	74	-1,047	65	-982	-908	-0.18

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-3
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	140,638	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	140,402	-36	-66	338	272	236	0.17
2008							
October - December	140,750	36	-503	119	-384	-348	-0.25
July - September	139,818	120	127	685	812	932	0.67
April - June	138,987	48	357	426	783	831	0.60
January - March	138,675	-7	-16	335	319	312	0.22
2007							
October - December	138,615	44	-156	172	16	60	0.04
July - September	138,118	129	-143	511	368	497	0.36
April - June	138,056	52	-216	226	10	62	0.04
January - March	138,034	-1	-155	178	23	22	0.02
2006							
October - December	138,051	48	-159	94	-65	-17	-0.01
July - September	137,920	133	-319	317	-2	131	0.09

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-4
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	939,475	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	939,531	-202	-357	503	146	-56	-0.01
2008							
October - December	939,125	-61	108	359	467	406	0.04
July - September	938,310	193	-722	1,344	622	815	0.09
April - June	937,789	-88	-60	669	609	521	0.06
January - March	937,217	-122	181	513	694	572	0.06
2007							
October - December	936,698	-3	304	218	522	519	0.06
July - September	936,039	252	-542	949	407	659	0.07
April - June	936,025	-30	-449	493	44	14	0.00
January - March	936,749	-62	-1,082	420	-662	-724	-0.08
2006							
October - December	937,332	57	-929	289	-640	-583	-0.06
July - September	938,010	310	-1,666	678	-988	-678	-0.07

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-5
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	748,866	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	748,319	-142	61	628	689	547	0.07
2008							
October - December	747,790	13	264	252	516	529	0.07
July - September	747,302	425	-741	804	63	488	0.07
April - June	746,902	165	-206	441	235	400	0.05
January - March	746,603	-32	-117	448	331	299	0.04
2007							
October - December	746,379	74	22	128	150	224	0.03
July - September	745,370	495	-24	538	514	1,009	0.14
April - June	744,971	214	-120	305	185	399	0.05
January - March	744,830	22	-305	424	119	141	0.02
2006							
October - December	744,928	124	-373	151	-222	-98	-0.01
July - September	745,674	549	-1,834	539	-1,295	-746	-0.10

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-6
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	7,799,372	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	7,782,561	5,800	-2,016	13,027	11,011	16,811	0.22
2008							
October - December	7,771,854	6,800	-2,139	6,046	3,907	10,707	0.14
July - September	7,750,504	9,700	-3,046	14,696	11,650	21,350	0.28
April - June	7,730,252	8,050	-4,952	17,154	12,202	20,252	0.26
January - March	7,716,495	5,450	-1,772	10,079	8,307	13,757	0.18
2007							
October - December	7,704,948	6,750	-2,105	6,902	4,797	11,547	0.15
July - September	7,686,038	9,650	-3,570	12,830	9,260	18,910	0.25
April - June	7,668,666	7,550	-4,665	14,487	9,822	17,372	0.23
January - March	7,657,183	4,200	-2,503	9,786	7,283	11,483	0.15
2006							
October - December	7,649,790	6,149	-2,429	3,673	1,244	7,393	0.10
July - September	7,631,552	8,724	-3,268	12,782	9,514	18,238	0.24

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-7
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	13,014,018	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	12,986,857	7,990	-5,015	24,186	19,171	27,161	0.21
2008							
October - December	12,977,059	10,164	-6,517	6,151	-366	9,798	0.08
July - September	12,928,996	15,330	-3,200	35,933	32,733	48,063	0.37
April - June	12,882,119	12,377	-3,942	38,442	34,500	46,877	0.36
January - March	12,852,221	8,960	-4,020	24,958	20,938	29,898	0.23
2007							
October - December	12,840,049	10,582	-4,047	5,637	1,590	12,172	0.09
July - September	12,793,572	15,618	-4,513	35,372	30,859	46,477	0.36
April - June	12,749,408	12,926	-3,451	34,689	31,238	44,164	0.35
January - March	12,717,723	9,563	-2,185	24,307	22,122	31,685	0.25
2006							
October - December	12,708,345	11,195	-5,957	4,140	-1,817	9,378	0.07
July - September	12,665,346	16,160	-8,454	35,293	26,839	42,999	0.34

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-8
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	1,217,163	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	1,213,815	865	-181	2,664	2,483	3,348	0.28
2008							
October - December	1,210,547	861	249	2,158	2,407	3,268	0.27
July - September	1,207,959	1,577	-1,515	2,526	1,011	2,588	0.21
April - June	1,203,156	1,416	-360	3,747	3,387	4,803	0.40
January - March	1,200,478	939	-34	1,773	1,739	2,678	0.22
2007							
October - December	1,197,423	863	192	2,000	2,192	3,055	0.26
July - September	1,193,514	1,572	-301	2,638	2,337	3,909	0.33
April - June	1,189,654	1,406	-1,268	3,722	2,454	3,860	0.32
January - March	1,186,795	936	-378	2,301	1,923	2,859	0.24
2006							
October - December	1,185,242	863	-1,035	1,725	690	1,553	0.13
July - September	1,184,031	1,567	-2,819	2,463	-356	1,211	0.10

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-9
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	1,027,092	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	1,023,810	773	545	1,964	2,509	3,282	0.32
2008							
October - December	1,020,847	502	949	1,512	2,461	2,963	0.29
July - September	1,015,985	1,172	2,064	1,626	3,690	4,862	0.48
April - June	1,012,044	1,077	1,107	1,757	2,864	3,941	0.39
January - March	1,008,679	732	1,439	1,194	2,633	3,365	0.33
2007							
October - December	1,005,840	446	1,782	611	2,393	2,839	0.28
July - September	999,697	1,128	3,739	1,276	5,015	6,143	0.61
April - June	995,846	1,034	1,691	1,126	2,817	3,851	0.39
January - March	993,986	697	427	736	1,163	1,860	0.19
2006							
October - December	992,595	419	529	443	972	1,391	0.14
July - September	992,122	1,094	-1,098	477	-621	473	0.05

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-10
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	3,653,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	3,632,483	5,412	7,144	8,801	15,945	21,357	0.59
2008							
October - December	3,610,782	6,536	6,198	8,967	15,165	21,701	0.60
July - September	3,585,142	7,745	4,927	12,968	17,895	25,640	0.72
April - June	3,557,555	7,418	6,730	13,439	20,169	27,587	0.78
January - March	3,541,232	5,426	2,761	8,136	10,897	16,323	0.46
2007							
October - December	3,527,567	6,511	864	6,290	7,154	13,665	0.39
July - September	3,510,892	7,712	-345	9,308	8,963	16,675	0.47
April - June	3,488,381	7,200	4,677	10,634	15,311	22,511	0.65
January - March	3,471,300	5,257	4,725	7,099	11,824	17,081	0.49
2006							
October - December	3,452,379	6,294	7,678	4,949	12,627	18,921	0.55
July - September	3,421,253	7,404	16,729	6,993	23,722	31,126	0.91

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-11
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	4,435,344	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	4,419,974	2,475	-16	12,911	12,895	15,370	0.35
2008							
October - December	4,405,534	2,732	1,453	10,255	11,708	14,440	0.33
July - September	4,381,603	4,193	1,484	18,254	19,738	23,931	0.55
April - June	4,361,388	3,368	1,669	15,178	16,847	20,215	0.46
January - March	4,346,201	1,921	1,844	11,422	13,266	15,187	0.35
2007							
October - December	4,334,464	2,886	2,599	6,252	8,851	11,737	0.27
July - September	4,310,305	4,034	5,346	14,779	20,125	24,159	0.56
April - June	4,291,628	3,540	4,337	10,800	15,137	18,677	0.44
January - March	4,275,512	1,952	3,238	10,926	14,164	16,116	0.38
2006							
October - December	4,263,784	2,271	3,511	5,946	9,457	11,728	0.28
July - September	4,243,580	3,688	3,919	12,597	16,516	20,204	0.48

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-12
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	33,550	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	33,442	51	-60	117	57	108	0.32
2008							
October - December	33,372	43	76	-49	27	70	0.21
July - September	33,144	33	153	42	195	228	0.69
April - June	33,000	48	5	91	96	144	0.44
January - March	32,754	47	114	85	199	246	0.75
2007							
October - December	32,673	40	68	-27	41	81	0.25
July - September	32,582	30	34	27	61	91	0.28
April - June	32,306	50	154	72	226	276	0.85
January - March	32,319	50	-76	13	-63	-13	-0.04
2006							
October - December	32,364	45	-41	-49	-90	-45	-0.14
July - September	32,276	34	64	-10	54	88	0.27

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-13
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	42,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	42,940	118	-187	-31	-218	-100	-0.23
2008							
October - December	43,151	102	-338	25	-313	-211	-0.49
July - September	43,283	125	-249	-8	-257	-132	-0.30
April - June	43,356	155	-334	106	-228	-73	-0.17
January - March	43,435	117	-207	11	-196	-79	-0.18
2007							
October - December	43,303	104	87	-59	28	132	0.30
July - September	43,535	128	-351	-9	-360	-232	-0.53
April - June	43,210	154	94	77	171	325	0.75
January - March	43,169	117	-75	-1	-76	41	0.09
2006							
October - December	43,253	104	-165	-23	-188	-84	-0.19
July - September	43,198	128	-75	2	-73	55	0.13

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-14
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
April - June	31,762	..	..	..	..	..	..
January - March	31,556	153	50	3	53	206	0.65
2008							
October - December	31,522	131	-92	-5	-97	34	0.11
July - September	31,448	176	-105	3	-102	74	0.24
April - June	31,285	174	-20	9	-11	163	0.52
January - March	31,281	155	-133	-18	-151	4	0.01
2007							
October - December	31,301	136	-99	-57	-156	-20	-0.06
July - September	31,251	185	-174	39	-135	50	0.16
April - June	31,072	169	7	3	10	179	0.58
January - March	30,880	149	40	3	43	192	0.62
2006							
October - December	30,835	130	-72	-13	-85	45	0.15
July - September	30,799	177	-132	-9	-141	36	0.12

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Canada

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	87,440	64,427	83,995	83,995	50,775	8,900	3,774	4,501	23,845
2008									
October - December	90,160	62,473	67,271	67,271	53,549	9,058	3,499	4,537	-7,737
July - September	97,620	56,852	118,454	118,454	71,317	17,300	9,019	6,361	32,445
April - June	93,071	58,830	105,691	105,691	69,228	10,029	6,323	4,766	30,843
January - March	86,238	62,843	81,561	81,561	53,147	8,855	3,774	4,501	15,550
2007									
October - December	88,603	60,309	70,551	70,551	55,572	9,012	3,499	4,537	-17,473
July - September	96,173	55,220	125,673	125,673	71,656	17,153	9,019	6,361	21,210
April - June	91,578	57,225	77,629	77,629	61,649	8,925	6,107	4,745	22,674
January - March	84,543	61,800	60,920	60,920	47,875	7,660	3,579	4,430	16,863
2006									
October - December	86,920	59,303	62,974	62,974	58,245	8,297	3,450	4,591	-27,438
July - September	94,248	54,206	103,539	103,539	70,356	15,575	8,894	6,403	14,915

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	997	1,241	3,152	3,054	112	57	19	58	-134
2008									
October - December	1,059	1,231	2,471	2,179	181	57	17	58	157
July - September	1,138	1,159	3,855	3,032	154	109	44	81	239
April - June	1,145	1,112	3,554	3,548	151	64	31	61	83
January - March	1,023	1,214	3,099	3,139	137	57	19	58	138
2007									
October - December	1,066	1,205	2,687	2,198	167	57	17	58	87
July - September	1,152	1,132	4,142	3,298	143	109	44	81	116
April - June	1,166	1,078	2,327	3,118	126	52	29	60	83
January - March	1,045	1,182	1,601	3,272	109	44	17	57	10
2006									
October - December	1,092	1,174	1,637	2,195	154	48	17	59	-20
July - September	1,183	1,109	2,841	3,888	127	89	42	82	67

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	285	321	969	1,035	350	13	9	15	7
2008									
October - December	350	314	543	1,046	206	12	9	16	-68
July - September	401	281	1,287	1,160	611	25	24	22	97
April - June	369	321	1,443	1,086	323	15	17	17	118
January - March	301	308	892	908	332	13	9	15	22
2007									
October - December	349	305	659	815	206	12	9	16	-15
July - September	401	272	1,093	1,236	420	25	24	22	114
April - June	366	314	684	900	219	14	16	17	22
January - March	300	301	581	736	149	12	9	15	47
2006									
October - December	347	299	422	581	170	12	8	16	-56
July - September	400	267	798	1,117	200	24	24	22	139

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	1,988	2,190	4,557	4,914	446	131	67	105	226
2008									
October - December	2,099	2,160	3,826	3,718	480	135	82	107	59
July - September	2,240	2,047	6,662	7,384	842	257	161	149	747
April - June	2,037	2,125	5,636	5,696	724	149	113	112	93
January - March	1,991	2,113	4,695	4,514	599	131	67	105	83
2007									
October - December	2,099	2,102	3,815	3,511	581	135	82	107	-183
July - September	2,245	1,993	6,526	7,068	756	254	161	149	435
April - June	2,050	2,080	3,668	4,117	645	128	98	112	-10
January - March	2,007	2,069	2,699	3,781	542	110	58	104	34
2006									
October - December	2,117	2,060	3,141	4,070	632	119	55	108	-171
July - September	2,267	1,957	5,406	7,072	898	224	142	150	14

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	1,591	1,733	3,366	3,305	375	95	43	84	389
2008									
October - December	1,622	1,609	2,570	2,306	333	96	40	85	60
July - September	1,959	1,534	5,034	5,775	614	187	103	120	394
April - June	1,677	1,512	3,806	4,012	447	108	73	89	118
January - March	1,628	1,660	3,244	3,361	462	95	43	84	122
2007									
October - December	1,635	1,561	3,092	3,070	397	98	40	85	-128
July - September	1,978	1,483	5,297	5,321	497	185	103	120	243
April - June	1,691	1,477	3,170	3,290	375	103	71	89	51
January - March	1,642	1,620	2,369	2,674	374	88	42	83	179
2006									
October - December	1,649	1,525	2,062	2,435	397	96	42	87	-105
July - September	2,000	1,451	3,409	5,243	470	180	105	120	264

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	21,250	15,450	5,490	7,506	10,015	1,377	51L	631	4,510
2008									
October - December	21,500	14,700	4,716	6,855	9,905	1,402	472	636	-2,293
July - September	22,950	13,250	10,105	13,151	13,623	2,677	1,216	893	3,427
April - June	22,200	14,150	7,901	12,853	12,163	1,550	853	669	6,357
January - March	20,550	15,100	5,247	7,019	9,592	1,370	510	631	1,978
2007									
October - December	20,700	13,950	4,700	6,805	10,407	1,394	472	636	-1,947
July - September	22,450	12,800	9,716	13,286	13,893	2,654	1,216	893	1,268
April - June	21,400	13,850	4,972	9,637	11,554	1,355	831	665	4,122
January - March	19,750	15,550	3,223	5,726	9,363	1,163	487	622	1,721
2006									
October - December	20,167	14,018	4,042	6,471	10,218	1,260	470	644	-5,111
July - September	21,712	12,988	7,460	10,728	13,945	2,364	1,210	898	889

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	32,188	24,198	16,809	21,824	21,257	4,311	1,777	2,085	7,548
2008									
October - December	33,827	23,663	12,581	19,098	23,777	4,388	1,648	2,101	-12,785
July - September	36,750	21,420	26,102	29,302	31,782	8,378	4,248	2,946	11,227
April - June	34,364	21,987	22,313	26,255	31,977	4,858	2,978	2,208	10,553
January - March	32,198	23,238	16,176	20,196	23,491	4,288	1,777	2,085	6,063
2007									
October - December	33,386	22,804	13,844	17,891	26,221	4,365	1,648	2,101	-15,766
July - September	36,269	20,651	26,367	30,880	33,292	8,307	4,248	2,946	9,085
April - June	34,216	21,290	15,805	19,256	29,478	4,337	2,876	2,199	8,871
January - March	32,066	22,503	12,144	14,329	22,345	3,721	1,684	2,052	6,051
2006									
October - December	33,283	22,088	11,460	17,417	29,444	4,031	1,624	2,125	-20,772
July - September	36,188	20,028	19,382	27,836	34,179	7,568	4,186	2,966	7,462

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	3,567	2,702	4,085	4,266	2,862	364	104	129	191
2008									
October - December	3,647	2,786	3,472	3,223	2,617	371	97	130	-55
July - September	3,980	2,403	5,277	6,782	3,269	706	248	182	-103
April - June	3,781	2,365	4,787	5,147	3,269	410	174	136	850
January - March	3,535	2,596	4,177	4,211	2,066	362	104	129	94
2007									
October - December	3,579	2,716	3,534	3,342	2,304	369	97	130	98
July - September	3,906	2,334	6,234	6,535	3,102	701	248	182	171
April - June	3,728	2,322	2,939	4,207	3,237	374	169	135	825
January - March	3,485	2,549	2,850	3,228	2,313	322	99	126	337
2006									
October - December	3,534	2,671	2,659	3,694	2,188	348	95	132	-78
July - September	3,867	2,300	4,042	6,861	3,052	654	245	184	4

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	3,235	2,462	5,915	5,370	1,323	104	33	59	771
2008									
October - December	3,000	2,498	4,680	3,711	1,308	106	30	60	340
July - September	3,350	2,178	8,078	6,014	1,203	203	79	84	631
April - June	3,335	2,258	7,419	6,312	1,352	117	55	62	529
January - March	3,150	2,418	6,350	4,911	975	104	33	59	349
2007									
October - December	2,919	2,473	5,769	3,987	858	106	30	60	-111
July - September	3,270	2,142	10,264	6,525	1,115	201	79	84	367
April - June	3,243	2,209	5,615	3,924	891	107	51	62	353
January - March	3,066	2,369	4,147	3,720	656	92	30	58	200
2006									
October - December	2,844	2,425	4,045	3,516	851	99	29	60	-278
July - September	3,205	2,111	5,230	6,328	697	187	76	84	-25

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	11,212	5,800	24,982	17,838	5,225	1,061	527	516	4,626
2008									
October - December	11,906	5,370	20,152	13,954	5,207	1,079	488	519	4,870
July - September	12,677	4,932	30,265	25,338	6,439	2,062	1,257	727	8,061
April - June	12,476	5,058	29,230	22,500	7,200	1,196	881	545	7,099
January - March	10,955	5,529	22,319	19,558	5,350	1,055	527	516	3,830
2007									
October - December	11,665	5,154	18,840	17,976	5,087	1,074	488	519	2,308
July - September	12,483	4,771	31,491	31,836	6,169	2,044	1,257	727	4,653
April - June	12,139	4,939	21,947	17,270	5,595	1,067	866	543	5,783
January - March	10,647	5,390	18,625	13,900	4,015	916	508	507	3,999
2006									
October - December	11,300	5,006	20,628	12,950	4,832	992	489	525	1,145
July - September	12,002	4,598	34,456	17,727	5,714	1,881	1,261	733	2,612

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	10,666	8,191	13,307	13,323	8,755	1,374	685	805	5,650
2008									
October - December	10,755	8,023	11,408	9,955	9,464	1,399	636	811	2,365
July - September	11,698	7,505	20,253	18,769	12,706	2,671	1,637	1,137	7,719
April - June	11,181	7,813	18,133	16,464	11,536	1,548	1,147	852	4,895
January - March	10,454	8,533	13,941	12,097	10,087	1,367	685	805	2,822
2007									
October - December	10,809	7,923	12,430	9,831	9,288	1,391	636	811	1,470
July - September	11,536	7,502	22,890	17,544	12,203	2,648	1,637	1,137	4,724
April - June	11,081	7,541	15,164	10,827	9,496	1,373	1,099	849	2,427
January - March	10,091	8,139	11,705	8,467	7,971	1,178	645	792	4,280
2006									
October - December	10,197	7,926	12,150	8,639	9,321	1,276	621	821	1,899
July - September	10,951	7,263	19,163	15,244	11,021	2,396	1,600	1,144	3,516

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	98	47	396	456	37	4	0	4	88
2008									
October - December	95	52	289	213	39	4	0	4	80
July - September	82	49	579	426	21	8	2	6	33
April - June	93	45	383	378	28	4	1	4	70
January - March	91	44	489	375	22	4	0	4	71
2007									
October - December	92	52	437	369	19	4	0	4	38
July - September	79	49	562	528	32	8	2	6	7
April - June	93	43	386	232	14	4	1	4	65
January - March	92	42	277	353	21	4	0	4	0
2006									
October - December	94	49	208	249	12	5	0	4	52
July - September	81	47	487	423	8	8	3	6	7

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	168	50	603	790	15	5	0	6	-35
2008									
October - December	140	38	448	786	16	5	0	6	20
July - September	186	61	735	984	39	9	0	8	-30
April - June	202	47	604	938	44	6	0	7	75
January - March	165	48	615	822	28	5	0	6	-6
2007									
October - December	140	36	598	511	30	5	0	6	-78
July - September	188	60	761	1,112	29	9	0	8	-21
April - June	200	46	667	573	13	7	0	6	77
January - March	163	46	471	546	16	6	0	6	-5
2006									
October - December	139	35	360	525	24	7	0	6	-34
July - September	185	57	704	779	45	12	0	8	-23

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
January - March	195	42	364	314	3	4	0	4	8
2008									
October - December	160	29	135	227	16	4	0	4	-13
July - September	209	33	222	327	14	8	0	6	3
April - June	211	37	482	502	14	4	0	4	3
January - March	197	42	317	450	6	4	0	4	-16
2007									
October - December	164	28	146	245	7	4	0	4	-58
July - September	216	31	330	504	5	8	0	6	48
April - June	205	36	285	278	6	4	0	4	5
January - March	189	40	228	188	1	4	0	4	10
2006									
October - December	157	27	160	232	2	4	0	4	-7
July - September	207	30	161	293	2	8	0	6	3

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 5
Quarterly estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, January to March 2009 p

Origin	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador		25	401	74	62	814	85	29	1,307	126	0	90	41
Prince Edward Island	80		163	215	16	334	0	11	194	14	0	8	0
Nova Scotia	417	141		614	196	1,480	52	90	1,503	352	23	22	24
New Brunswick	102	183	751		397	844	46	94	746	109	8	18	7
Quebec	75	73	166	280		4,321	79	123	1,618	676	16	29	50
Ontario	1,245	247	1,425	970	3,235		1,414	1,284	7,622	4,157	51	67	107
Manitoba	59	15	106	91	113	1,168		632	1,372	646	5	20	39
Saskatchewan	4	0	88	24	121	395	711		3,041	887	36	25	38
Alberta	999	235	961	784	820	4,076	1,071	2,567		6,092	82	151	0
British Columbia	121	50	433	303	479	3,255	483	1,003	6,947		143	82	24
Yukon	0	0	53	0	43	30	23	30	92	185		0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	10	0	0	46	48	52	518	50	32		34
Nunavut	50	0	0	11	8	46	73	0	22	13	0	91	
In-migrants	3,152	969	4,557	3,366	5,490	16,809	4,085	5,915	24,982	13,307	396	603	364
Out-migrants	3,054	1,035	4,914	3,305	7,506	21,824	4,266	5,370	17,838	13,323	456	790	314
Net	98	-66	-357	61	-2,016	-5,015	181	545	7,144	-16	-60	-187	50

Total number of migrants: 83,995

p Preliminary data.

Note(s): Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) Program and F_{ik} factors calculated using 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency.

Methodology

This document describes the concepts, data sources and methodology used to produce the population estimates. Population estimates are produced to measure the population counts according to various characteristics and geographies between two censuses. Population estimates are the official figures used for the count of the population at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

Estimates of the total population

Types of estimates

Population estimates can be either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU)[1] (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates involves updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for CNU[1].

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU[1] and the components of population growth. In terms of timeliness, postcensal estimates are more up-to-date than data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU[1], but as they get farther from the date of that census, they become more variable.

Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses entails the use of data from administrative files or surveys. The quality of population estimates therefore depends on the availability of a number of administrative data files that are provided to Statistics Canada by Canadian and foreign government departments. Since some components are not available until several months after the reference date, three kinds of postcensal estimates are produced: preliminary postcensal (PP), updated postcensal (PR) and final postcensal (PD). The time lag between the reference date and the release date is three to four months for preliminary estimates and two to three years for final estimates. Though it requires more vigilance on the part of users, the production of three successive series of postcensal estimates is the strategy that best satisfies the need for both timeliness and accuracy of the estimates. All tables indicate the level of the estimates they contain.

Calculation of population estimates

Population estimates – preliminary, updated and final – are produced by the component method. This method consists in taking the population figures from the most recent census, adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU[1]) (census undercoverage minus census overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and inteprovincial migration.

1 In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves

A. Provincial/territorial estimates of total population

Population estimates are produced for the provinces and territories first; then they are summed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada.

The component-method formula for estimating total provincial/territorial populations is as follows:

$$P_{(t+i)} = P_{(t)} + B_{(t,t+i)} - D_{(t,t+i)} + I_{(t,t+i)} - [E_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+i)}] + RE_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta N_{(t,t+i)} - Resid_{(t,t+i)}$$

where, for each province and territory:

(t,t+i) = interval between times t and t+i;
$P_{(t+i)}$ = estimate of the population at time t+i;
$P_{(t)}$ = base population at time t (census adjusted for (CNU[1]), or most recent estimate);
B = number of births;
D = number of deaths;
I = number of immigrants;
E = number of emigrants;
ΔTE = net temporary emigration;
RE = number of returning emigrants;
ΔNPR = net non-permanent residents;
ΔN = net interprovincial migration;
Resid = residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the estimate is described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as updated postcensal (PR).

Population estimates are final intercensal up to April 2006, final postcensal for July 2006, updated postcensal from October 2006 to April 2008, and preliminary postcensal from July 2008 on.

Base population and components of population growth

A. Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1971 and 2006. The population universe of the 2006[3] Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;

2. Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates.
3. From 1991 to 2001 Census, "persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them" were included in the census universe.

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Study Permits and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Work Permits and members of their families living with them;

For census purposes, the last four groups in this list are referred to as non-permanent residents (NPR).

Foreign residents have not been enumerated since 1991. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- Government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

These populations are adjusted as follows:

- adjustment of the population for census net undercoverage (CNU);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006;
- adjustment for early enumeration in 1991 and 1996 in parts of northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs included in the census universe;
- estimation of the July 1 base population by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30. At the subprovincial level, the estimate of the July 1 base population is obtained by applying the subprovincial age-sex distribution of the adjusted census to the provincial / territorial population estimate.

*Adjustment for census net undercoverage (*CNU*)*

The adjustment for CNU is important. CNU is the difference between the number of persons who should have been enumerated but were missed (undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated but should not have been or who were counted more than once (overcoverage).

Coverage studies provide undercoverage estimates for the 1991, *1996*, *2001* and 2006 Censuses at the provincial and territorial levels, and for the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses at the provincial level only. Estimates of overcoverage at the provincial and territorial levels are available only for the last four censuses (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006). Overcoverage for previous censuses was estimated by assuming that the overcoverage-to-undercoverage ratio for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991. The CNU for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories prior to 1991 was estimated by assuming that the ratio between the CNU for each territory and the 10 provinces for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991.

For consistency, 1991 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 1998 to take into account the methodological improvements made in the 1996 Census coverage studies. This revision altered the CNU in all censuses between 1971 and 1986. Similarly, 1996 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 2003.

B. Births and deaths

Numbers of births and deaths are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from

those administrative files. Under provincial/territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide the information to Statistics Canada.

The vital statistics universe closely parallels the census universe. Both universes include births and deaths of all Canadians, immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPR) and exclude foreign residents.

Vital statistics by province or territory of residence are used to produce our final estimates of births and deaths.

When there are no vital statistics, the number of births is estimated using fertility rates by mother's age. The number of deaths is estimated using mortality rates by age and sex. These methods are used to calculate preliminary[2] estimates.

Special treatment for preliminary estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths. The figures are used to produce preliminary[2] estimates. For the final estimates, the two provinces' births and deaths are derived from the vital statistics compiled by Health Statistics Division.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary[2] and final estimates, see sections **B. Births and deaths,** above.

Estimates of births and deaths are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008, and preliminary from April 2008 on.

C. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) collects and processes immigrants' administrative files. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

An immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. The number of immigrants does not include persons born abroad to Canadian parents who are only temporarily outside the country.

Immigrants are usually counted on or after the date on which they are granted permanent resident status or the right to live in Canada.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final postcensal estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, new calculations are carried out each year to update the immigration estimates. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two years after the reference year.

The numbers of immigrants are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008, and preliminary from April 2008 on.

D. Net non-permanent residents

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, the non-permanent residents (NPR) are regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) collects and processes the administrative files of immigrants and NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System*

(FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted or permanent resident status by the federal government.

Non-permanent residents (NPR) are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. Non-permanent residents (NPR) include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

Estimates of the number of NPR are based on population estimates. The number of people in CIC's system is estimated on a specific date in each year of observation. First, the end-of-period population is estimated, and then the start-of-period population is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPR.

Anyone who received non-permanent resident status prior to the observation date is counted. For refugee claimants, the date of their application is used. Permit holders and refugee claimants are excluded from the population if their permit has expired, if they receive permanent resident status, or if they are deported. In addition, refugee claimants are excluded if their file has been inactive for two years.

Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs in Canada. Non-permanent residents (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They are finalized two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent residents (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year.

Estimates of the net number of NPR are final up to June 2006, updated from July 2006 to March 2008, and preliminary from April 2008 on.

E. Emigration

The number of emigrants is estimated using data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, data collected by the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) program, and data from the *T1 Family File* (T1FF)[4]. The first source is used to estimate emigration to the United States. CCTB data are used to estimate emigration to other countries. The estimates of the number of child emigrants have to be adjusted because the CCTB is not universal and does not provide direct information on the number of adult emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children *eligible* for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;

4. The T1 family file *(T1FF) is* derived from the *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) T1 file by Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada.

- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FF[4];

- the differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF[4] data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

The adult emigration rate is applied to the adult population to generate the number of adult emigrants, which is then added to the number of child emigrants to produce the number of emigrants for the entire population.

Emigration is disaggregated by province and territory based on the number of child emigrants adjusted for coverage and differential emigration.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

The numbers of emigrants are final up to June 2006, updated from July 2006 to March 2008, and preliminary from April 2008 on.

F. Net temporary emigration

Some people leave Canada to live temporarily in another country; others who were temporarily outside Canada return. The net result of those departures and returns is the component known as "net temporary emigration". Estimates of the number of departures are derived from the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC), the most important census coverage study. The RRC provides an estimate of the number of people who left Canada temporarily during an intercensal period and are still out of the country at the end of the period. Estimates of the number of returns are based on two sources: the Census and Demography Division's estimates of returning emigrants. The census provides the number of people who were outside Canada at the time of the previous census and returned during the intercensal period. That number includes all returning emigrants. Then Demography Division's estimate of the returning emigrants' component is subtracted to produce the number of returning temporary emigrants. The estimated numbers of departures (RRC) and returns (Census and Demography Division) yield an estimate of net temporary emigration.

That estimate is for the whole intercensal period; it is disaggregated into estimates for each of the five years in the period and then into monthly estimates using a seasonal adjustment that is an average between zero seasonality and the seasonality of emigration.

Net temporary emigration is calculated first for the national level. It is then disaggregated by province or group of provinces based on the RRC estimates of temporary emigration. For the Atlantic provinces and the territories, the estimate for the group is disaggregated on the basis of each province/territory's proportion of the group's total population.

Net temporary emigration can be estimated only for the intercensal period preceding the most recent census. Net temporary emigration in the current period is assumed to be the same as in the previous period for each province and territory.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

The estimates of net temporary emigration are final up to June 2006, updated from July 2006 to March 2008, and preliminary from April 2008 on. From July 2001, we are using trends observed between 2001 and 2006.

G. Returning emigrants

A returning emigrant is a person who returns to Canada after having been classified as an emigrant. In a manner similar to the procedure used to calculate the number of emigrants, data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) file and the *Canada Revenue Agency's* (CRA) 's T1FF[4] are used to estimate the number of returning emigrants. Adjustment factors are applied to compensate for the fact that the CCTB program is not universal, and an adult/child ratio is used to estimate the number of adult returning emigrants. As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-*eligible* children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FFs[4];
- the adult/child ratio, which is based on the census used in estimating the base population.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to June 2006, updated from July 2006 to March 2008, and preliminary from April 2008 on.

H. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movements from one province or territory to another, involving a change in usual place of residence. As is the case for emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Consequently, such movements have to be estimated using data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) of *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) and the T1FF[4].

Final estimates of interprovincial migration are obtained by comparing addresses indicated on personal income tax returns over two consecutive tax years. However, the migration status of taxfilers' dependants has to be imputed. An adjustment is also required to take into account migrants who do not file income tax returns. For 2001-2002 and subsequent years, the adjustment was slightly modified (for further information, see *Wilkinson, 2004*). From 2006-2007, this adjustment has slightly modified (Cyr, 2008 – Internal document).

Since income tax returns are not available at the time preliminary estimates are produced, the estimation of preliminary[2] interprovincial migration is based on CCTB administrative files, which provide counts of child migrants (aged 0-17) *receiving benefits* under the program. The estimates have to be adjusted later for children who are not receiving the CCTB. Finally, the number of adult migrants is calculated using the number of child migrants and factors derived from the T1FF[4]. As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not receiving *benefits*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to migrate between children who are receiving the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the out-migration rates of children receiving the CCTB with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last available year of T1FFs[4];

- the differential propensity to migrate between adults and children. This factor generates the out-migration rate of the population aged 18 and over for each province/territory of origin and destination. It is obtained by calculating the ratio of the central migration rate for adults to the rate for children. It is estimated using data from the last three available years of T1FFs[4].

The adult migration rate is then applied to the estimated adult population. The number of adult migrants is then added to the number of child migrants to produce the number of interprovincial migrants for the entire population.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary[2] and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section **H. Interprovincial migration** above.

The estimate of interprovincial migration is final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008 on.

Intercensal population estimates

Intercensal estimates – population estimates for reference dates between two censuses – are produced following each census. They reconcile previous postcensal estimates with the new census counts.

There are two main steps in the production of intercensal estimates:

- calculation of the error of closure;
- linear distribution of the error of closure.

Error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census (after adjustment for census net undercoverage (CNU[1])).

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period of days within each month.

Quality of estimates

The estimates contain certain inaccuracies stemming from two types of errors:

- errors in the census data;
- imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

Census data

A. Coverage, response and imputation errors

The errors attributable to census data can be divided into two groups: Response and processing errors, and coverage errors. The first group implies non-response error, misinterpretation by respondents, incorrect coding and non-response imputation. Errors in the second group primarily result from undercoverage and, to a lesser extent, overcoverage. It should be noted that both types of errors are intrinsic to any survey data.

The coverage errors occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or counted more than once. Following each census, Statistics Canada undertakes coverage studies to measure these errors. The main studies are the *Reverse Record Check Survey* (RRC) and the *Census Overcoverage Study* (COS). Based on these studies, estimates of *census net undercoverage* (CNU) (which is equal to the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage) are produced. Demography Division adjusts the population enumerated in the census by province and territory using these estimates.

During the process of developing base populations, an attempt was made to correct only coverage errors in the population base. However, the correction based on the results of the coverage studies and on modeling of overcoverage for provinces and territories by age and sex prior to 1991, was also subject to sampling, collection, response and processing errors and uncertainty in the assumptions underlying the models. With respect to the coverage studies, statistical analysis concluded that the adjustment, although not without errors itself, improved the quality of census data (Royce, 1993). They were deemed to be consistent over time and across geographical areas, and to provide logical results. Users should also be aware that when calculating *census net undercoverage* (CNU) rates for small areas, it is likely that the underlying assumptions may be violated. If this is true, the resulting CNU rate would be misleading. Errors associated with these assumptions are, however, very difficult to quantify.

Nevertheless, the corrections to the census data due to CNU improved, in general, the quality of the estimates by compensating for the differential undercoverage by age, sex and by province/territory across censuses.

The adjustment also incorporates the results of a study on the estimates of the number of people living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to complete the corrections for coverage errors in the census. The results of the coverage studies contain mainly sampling errors.

Text table 1
Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Geography	Census population	Census net undercoverage	Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves	Adjusted population	Rate
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	(B+C)/D*100
	number				in percent
2001 [1]					
Canada	**30,007,094**	**924,430**	**34,539**	**30,966,063**	**3.10**
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.80
Prince Edward Island	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
Nova Scotia	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
New Brunswick	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Quebec	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ontario	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Manitoba	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.70
Saskatchewan	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alberta	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
British Columbia	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Yukon Territory	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
Northwest Territories	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.10
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49
2006 [1]					
Canada	**31,612,897**	**868,658**	**40,115**	**32,521,670**	**2.79**
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.90
Saskatchewan	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alberta	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
British Columbia	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Yukon Territory	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
Northwest Territories	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nunavut	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11

1. The levels and rates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the Overcoverage Study and include non-permanent residents.

These adjustments have a direct impact on:

- the error of closure and its distribution by age and sex within a province or a territory as well as by province/territory as the CNU[1] and its distribution vary from one census to another;

- within-cohort consistency of population estimates. If for example, the male cohort in age group 0-4 in 1981 was tracked up to the 2001 Census (unadjusted for CNU[1]) the age group 20-24 would be noticeably smaller in 2001 than the age group 15-19 in 1996. Since Canada receives many immigrants within these age groups, the opposite would be expected. However, only after adjustment for CNU[1], the cohort size increases from 1996 to 2001.

For further information regarding the main coverage studies, please see the following document on Statistics Canada's web site: 1996 and 2001 Census Technical Report on Coverage.

Components

Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than the census can also be significant.

A. Births and deaths

Since the law requires the recording of vital statistics, the final estimates for births and deaths data meet very high standards. Nevertheless, since preliminary estimates are derived, they can be slightly different from final estimates.

1 In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves

B. Immigration and non-permanent residents

With respect to immigrants and NPRs, Citizenship and Immigration Canada administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law, data on immigrants and net permanent residents (NPRs) are compiled upon arrival in Canada. These data represent only "legal" immigration and exclude illegal immigrants. Thus, for the "legal" part of international movement into Canada, the data are considered to be of high quality. However, some biases such as the difference between the stated province of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual province of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the *Visitor Data System* (VDS) from *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of NPRs are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

C. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Of all the demographic components that are used in the population estimates program, these components are the most difficult to estimate with precision. Canada does not have a complete border registration system. While immigration and net permanents residents (NPRs) are well documented by the federal government, Statistics Canada has always used techniques of indirect estimation in the estimation of persons leaving the country. For this reason, available statistics regarding these three components have historically been of a lower quality than other components.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) data provided by *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA). Data are adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the program and to derive the emigration and returning emigration of adults.

These adjustments and the delay in obtaining the data are the two main sources of errors. As current information on the number of persons living temporarily abroad does not exist, estimates are based on the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC) and the census. Estimates for the intercensal period, distributed equally among the five years, are maintained constant for the postcensal period. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the distribution of annual estimates to a quarterly level. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

D. Interprovincial migration

Since July 1993, preliminary[2] interprovincial migration estimates have been based on *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) files. Under this program, only 76% of children aged 0-17 at the Canada level were entitled to benefits on July 1, 2001. Consequently, preliminary CCTB based estimates are subject to larger error than final estimates derived from *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) tax files.

Quality assessment

In order to assess the quality of our estimates, two evaluation measures are used: Precocity errors and errors of closure.

A. Precocity error

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analyzed using precocity errors. Precocity error, is defined as the difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population and component estimates.

Precocity error allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between provinces and territories or geographical areas of different population size. Note that when compared to the total population for an area, the differences between preliminary and final estimates of the components are quite small. There are, however,

2. Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates

differences in the amount of impact on the population estimates between components and between provinces and territories.

Generally speaking, net interprovincial migration yields the greatest precocity errors. This is likely the result of the use of different data sources for preliminary and final estimates. In most years and for most provinces/territories, births, deaths and immigration estimates yielded the smallest precocity errors. For immigration estimates, this reflects the completeness of the data source and the availability of data for the more timely preliminary estimates. In the case of births and deaths, small precocity errors support the use of short-term projections for preliminary estimates.

According to the analysis of the most recent precocity errors and assuming that the quality of the basic data remains constant, the present postcensal estimates should have an acceptable degree of reliability.

Text table 2
Quarterly precocity errors for population and components, Canada, provinces and territories, 2005 to 2006

Quarter/Geography	Population	Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Returning emigration	Net temporary emigration	Net NPR	Interprovincial migration		
									In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net
	rates per thousand										
Canada											
July-September 2005	-0.18	-0.01	0.05	0.00	-0.01	-0.09	0.08	0.04	0.46	0.46	...
October-December 2005	-0.08	0.01	0.11	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.06	0.29	0.29	...
January-March 2006	-0.09	-0.05	0.09	0.00	-0.10	-0.03	0.02	0.00	0.37	0.37	...
April-June 2006	0.27	-0.05	0.07	0.00	-0.04	-0.02	0.04	-0.13	0.41	0.41	...
Newfoundland and Labrador											
July-September 2005	0.53	0.08	-0.09	0.00	-0.13	-0.03	-0.08	0.01	1.27	1.09	0.18
October-December 2005	0.09	0.06	0.04	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.81	0.84	-0.03
January-March 2006	-0.43	-0.11	0.11	0.01	-0.08	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.99	1.33	-0.34
April-June 2006	-0.12	-0.28	0.12	0.00	-0.06	-0.02	-0.07	0.04	1.13	0.99	0.14
Prince Edward Island											
July-September 2005	0.65	0.20	0.17	0.11	-0.07	-0.10	-0.07	-0.02	1.37	0.88	0.49
October-December 2005	0.68	0.15	0.04	-0.11	-0.04	-0.03	-0.06	0.01	0.81	0.20	0.61
January-March 2006	1.50	0.20	0.27	0.00	-0.07	-0.04	-0.07	-0.04	2.08	0.56	1.52
April-June 2006	1.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.07	0.12	0.00	-0.07	0.04	2.25	1.15	1.09
Nova Scotia											
July-September 2005	-0.48	-0.01	0.15	0.00	0.12	-0.03	-0.02	0.06	0.50	0.75	-0.25
October-December 2005	-0.39	-0.06	0.15	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.27	0.45	-0.18
January-March 2006	-0.60	-0.03	0.20	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.05	0.32	0.66	-0.34
April-June 2006	-0.14	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.42	0.62	-0.20
New Brunswick											
July-September 2005	-0.13	0.00	0.13	-0.01	-0.06	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.98	1.07	-0.11
October-December 2005	-0.18	0.03	0.23	0.01	-0.04	0.00	-0.05	-0.02	0.40	0.46	-0.06
January-March 2006	-0.20	0.02	0.16	0.00	-0.06	0.01	-0.05	-0.01	0.53	0.71	-0.18
April-June 2006	-0.23	0.01	0.27	0.00	-0.04	0.02	-0.05	-0.02	0.67	0.72	-0.06
Quebec											
July-September 2005	0.05	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.07	0.01	0.27	0.17	0.10
October-December 2005	0.06	0.04	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.14	0.11	0.03
January-March 2006	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.06	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.12	0.02
April-June 2006	-0.07	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.04	-0.07	0.21	0.19	0.02
Ontario											
July-September 2005	-0.30	-0.04	0.08	-0.02	0.07	-0.15	0.06	0.08	0.23	0.33	-0.10
October-December 2005	-0.16	0.02	0.20	0.00	-0.07	-0.06	0.03	0.14	0.11	0.21	-0.10
January-March 2006	-0.25	-0.07	0.21	0.00	-0.14	-0.05	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.24	-0.08
April-June 2006	-0.41	-0.01	0.12	0.00	-0.08	-0.04	0.03	-0.25	0.22	0.26	-0.05
Manitoba											
July-September 2005	-0.01	0.11	0.07	0.01	-0.07	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.74	1.02	-0.27
October-December 2005	-0.31	0.02	0.19	0.00	-0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.60	-0.24
January-March 2006	-0.07	-0.10	0.02	-0.01	-0.13	0.07	-0.01	-0.04	0.59	0.68	-0.10
April-June 2006	-0.36	-0.20	0.23	0.01	-0.08	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.77	-0.05
Saskatchewan											
July-September 2005	-0.74	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.07	-0.01	0.09	0.00	0.70	1.29	-0.59
October-December 2005	-0.83	0.05	0.28	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.35	0.86	-0.50
January-March 2006	-0.75	-0.12	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.49	1.09	-0.60
April-June 2006	-0.43	-0.14	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.71	0.97	-0.26
Alberta											
July-September 2005	0.72	-0.01	0.07	0.00	-0.05	-0.16	0.10	0.02	1.62	0.63	0.99
October-December 2005	0.85	-0.09	0.11	0.02	-0.06	-0.07	0.05	0.01	1.38	0.31	1.07
January-March 2006	1.06	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03	-0.13	0.05	0.03	-0.02	1.58	0.51	1.07
April-June 2006	0.09	-0.25	0.10	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.07	1.32	0.71	0.61
British Columbia											
July-September 2005	-0.88	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.15	-0.16	0.24	0.04	0.16	0.53	-0.37
October-December 2005	-0.44	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.06	0.14	0.03	0.11	0.39	-0.28
January-March 2006	-0.38	-0.03	-0.04	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.11	0.01	0.15	0.45	-0.30
April-June 2006	-0.59	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.02	-0.08	0.14	-0.06	0.24	0.53	-0.29
Yukon Territory											
July-September 2005	2.39	0.73	-0.23	0.03	-0.07	0.07	0.07	-0.13	3.52	2.06	1.46
October-December 2005	-0.53	0.20	-0.33	-0.07	-0.03	0.10	0.07	0.10	1.00	2.17	-1.17
January-March 2006	-2.55	-0.77	-0.10	-0.03	-0.07	0.10	0.00	0.07	1.41	3.49	-2.08
April-June 2006	-2.32	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.07	-0.27	1.65	3.93	-2.28
Northwest Territories											
July-September 2005	-2.45	-0.12	0.46	0.00	-0.05	0.00	-0.05	0.10	0.93	2.98	-2.05
October-December 2005	-4.54	-0.10	0.24	-0.02	-0.05	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.59	4.80	-4.22
January-March 2006	-2.14	0.46	0.05	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	-0.07	0.05	2.75	5.43	-2.68
April-June 2006	-1.44	-1.02	0.29	0.00	-0.02	0.02	-0.07	-0.10	3.87	4.01	-0.15
Nunavut											
July-September 2005	3.30	0.58	-0.07	-0.04	-0.07	0.00	-0.11	0.07	1.78	0.65	2.43
October-December 2005	-1.33	0.04	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.11	-1.01	-0.32	-0.69
January-March 2006	5.56	1.01	-0.54	0.00	-0.07	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.58	-2.15	3.74
April-June 2006	5.08	-0.32	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.04	-0.04	0.07	4.32	-1.11	5.43

B. Error of closure

The error of closure measures the exactness level of the final postcensal estimates. It can be defined as the difference between the enumerated population of the most recent census (after adjustments for census net undercoverage (CNU[1])) and the most current postcensal population estimates as of Census Day.

The error of closure comes from two sources: The relative differences in the amount of CNU[1] and errors in the components of demographic growth over the intercensal period. This can be calculated for total population estimates and for age, sex and marital status. With each 5-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated with the release of census data and estimates of CNU[1].

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU[1], the differences are relatively small at the national level (0.16% for 2001 and 0.32% for 2006). At the provincial and territorial level, differences are understandably larger, since the estimates are also affected by errors in estimating interprovincial migration. Nevertheless, the provincial/territorial final postcensal estimates generally fall within 1% of the adjusted census population, except for the territories that falls within closer adjustments.

Text table 3
Error of closure of the estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	49,948	0.16	105,352	0.32
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,381	2.18	-1,137	-0.22
Prince Edward Island	1,483	1.09	74	0.05
Nova Scotia	9,005	0.97	-2,778	-0.30
New Brunswick	4,587	0.61	3,404	0.46
Quebec	-222	0.00	26,088	0.34
Ontario	11,288	0.10	50,173	0.40
Manitoba	-1,035	-0.09	-5,396	-0.46
Saskatchewan	16,017	1.60	-3,061	-0.31
Alberta	1,604	0.05	-47,801	-1.40
British Columbia	-4,347	-0.11	88,057	2.08
Yukon Territory	-360	-1.20	-979	-3.04
Northwest Territories	497	1.22	-875	-2.03
Nunavut	50	0.18	-417	-1.36

Note(s): The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate (at the census date) minus the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated indian reserves). The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated indian reserves, multiplied by 100.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Table 3 Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective

Population	Population estimates are final postcensal for July 1, 2006, updated postcensal from October 1, 2006 to April 1, 2008 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2008.
Natural increase	Natural increase is final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
International migration	Net international migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Interprovincial migration	Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Total migration	Total net migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Table 4 Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective]

Birth	The numbers of births are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Death	The numbers of deaths are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Immigrant	The numbers of immigrants are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Emigrant	The numbers of emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Returning emigrant	The numbers of returning emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Net temporary emigrant	The numbers of net temporary emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Net non-permanent resident	The numbers of net non-permanent residents are updated from July 2006 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
In-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.
Out-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2008 and preliminary from April 2008.

Appendix I

Glossary

Annualized rate

Refers to the ratio of the estimated number of events converted to an annual basis divided by the average quarterly populations. In this respect, birth, death, immigration rates, etc are calculated. Generally, the rate is expressed in per 1,000.

Census coverage

Census netundercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Overcoverage: Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

Undercoverage: Number of persons who were intended to have been enumerated in a census but were not enumerated.

Components of demographic growth

Any of the classes of events generating population movement variations. Births, deaths and migrations are the components responsible for the variation since they alter the total population.

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or ***immigrant*** who has left Canada to establish a permanent residence in another country.

Error of closure

Difference between the ***postcensal estimate*** for the same date as the census and the results of the census adjusted for ***censusnet undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves).

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to *landed immigrant*. A landed immigrant is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

International migration

International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to ***immigrants***, ***emigrants***, ***returning emigrants***, ***net temporary emigrants*** and ***net non-permanent residents***.

Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement from one province or territory involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is an ***out-migrant*** with reference to the province or territory of origin and an ***in-migrant*** with reference to the province or territory of destination.

Natural increase

Variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula:

Immigrants + ***returning emigrants*** + ***net non permanent residents***– (***emigrants*** + ***net temporary emigrants***)

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration represents the difference between ***in-migrants*** and ***out-migrants*** for a given province or territory.

Net non-permanent residents

Net non-permanent residents represent the variation in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates.

Non-permanent residents

A non permanent resident belongs to one of the five following groups:

- persons residing in Canada claiming refugee status;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a work permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a minister's permit;
- all non-Canadian born dependants of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding study permits, work permits or minister's permits and living in Canada.

Net temporary emigration

Net temporary emigration represents the variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates. Temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and ***immigrants*** living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered ***non-permanent residents***.

Population estimate

Postcensal: Population estimate produced by using data from the most recent available census adjusted for ***census net undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and estimate of the ***components of demographic growth*** since that last census. This estimate can be preliminary, updated or final.

Intercensal: Population estimate derived by using ***postcensal estimates*** and data adjusted for ***censusnet undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

Population growth or total growth

Variation of population size between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing the ***natural increase***, ***total net migration*** and if possible, substract ***residual deviation***. It can be positive or negative.

Residual deviation

Difference between demographic ***population growth*** calculated using ***intercensal estimates*** of population between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the ***error of closure*** between years within the quinquennial period. This distribution is calculated by taking into account the number of days within each month.

Returning emigrant

Canadian citizen or ***immigrant*** having previously emigrated from Canada and subsequently returned to the country.

Total net migration

Sum of ***net international*** and ***net interprovincial*** migration.

Vital events

Includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exist a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

Appendix II

Source and remarks

Base population

May 16, 2006 Census of Population adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

2006 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006, Catalogue no. 92-200-XPB.

Census net undercoverage: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue no. 91-002-X, Quarterly, Analytical table.2.

Immigration

Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division - from data on emigrant children from the Canada Child Tax Benefit program (CCTB) from Canada Revenue Agency files - CRA and data from the « U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics ».

Returning emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the CCTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.

Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC), 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Canada.

Non-permanent residents

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Interprovincial migration

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on the CTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.